[At]kinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XV. PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 16, 1836. Whole No. 755

For the Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN CHIEF.

On a high rock against whose side,
The Schuylkill roll'd its gentle tide,
An Indian chieftain stood,
With arms close folded on his breast,
Fix'd as the stone he seemed to rest
Above the rushing flood.

Until (as if beneath the deep,
Some form awoke him from his sleep,
And call'd him to its side,)
Forward a step he fearless sprung,
High in the air his arms he flung,
And loudly thus he cried.

"Father I come, I come to thee,
For my young heart would feign be free,
Would leave the white man's home:
My light canoe now rots on shore,
The swift deer seeks these shades no more,
And I 'mongst strangers roam.

My tribe, a tired and weaken'd band,
Have sought a new and distant land,
Then Father now I come."
He sprang from off the giddy height,
And sank forever from the sight,
Beneath the snowy foam. EGO.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

LYDIA ASHBAUGH, THE WITCH.

* * * * They remain these trifles to upbraid,
Out of the reach of spoil, and way of rage;
Though time with all his pow'r of years hath laid
Long batt'ry, back'd with undermining age;
Yet they make head only with their own aid,
And war with his all conqu'ring forces wage;
Pleading the heaven's prescription to be free,
And t' have a grant t' endure as long as he.

DANIEL.

Though the Appalachian steeps do not rise to Alpine height, nor do they aspire to vie with the towering Cordilleras, still they rise rock upon rock, wood crowned to awaken feelings of admiration and grandeur in the bosom which swells upon their rocky sides or frowning brows. In infant years I gazed upon these fringed dells and beetling cliffs, and when more than half a century have passed away, my heart warms with the remembrance. Oft since have I revisited those mountains and oft have in early felt their immensity and unchangeableness.... their eternity seemed to mock the efforts of man, to give new features to works which rose with creation.

Rude and stern as are the lineaments of these children of ages, a smile sometimes breaks forth. In one of my rambling excursions I rose a mountain path but little frequented in the northern part of Franklin county, Pennsylvania. The day was an uncommonly clear and fine specimen of autumn. The air was bland and bracing, and at many openings of the forest I halted to gaze over the wide spread and farm decorated valley of Conecocheague. As my narrow path merged into one of the public roads, a farm opened which fell partly down the mountain slope, and part opened on one of those fertile table lands so oft...

[illegible]

...In a moment the mother and son were in each others arms. The father heard no more—he fell writhing in agony, and—but let me draw a veil over the residue of this scene. * * *

In a few days after the funeral of the uncle, Maria Woodford (for his mother and grandfather would not hear of his assuming the name of Heathfield), and her husband therefore was by her made master of the ample fortune of his father. The mother removed and resided with them but remained secluded. With very great caution her existence was made known to her aged father, who in a few years breathed his last breath into her bosom. In memory of their many vicissitudes and in the calm enjoyments of the goods of the earth, this family lives in tranquility and peace. The very name of Heathfield is a forbidden sound in their dwelling. MARK BANCROFT.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

SELECTED.

WHAT IS EARTH?—

Though pleasures in their bright array
Strew roses on my sunny way;
Their fading flowers may I despise,
And heaven-ward lift my longing eyes.

Should joy ne'er come o'er my sad way,
Nor stud to cheer one smiling ray;
My Father let me not repine;
Grant bliss not mortal but divine.

If earthly hopes no longer beam—
If fled the vision, past the dream—
Yet, soothing thought! there is a place
Too joyous for e'en hope to bless.

Should friends, should trusted friends remove,
And cease to give me love for love;
O heavenly friend! I mourn them not,
Give me thy love, thou changest not.

When disappointments dark and dread,
Wreathe the cypress round my youthful head,
Direct my thoughts to that fair shore,
Where earthly ills are known no more.—M***.

BROOK'S LETTERS.

NUMBER XL.

Heidelberg, (on the Necker,) Aug. 29, 1835.

Those Germans whom I have as yet seen and met with puzzle me much when I look at their governments, their other institutions and society as it is. If I could talk, I dare say I could find a solution of the many difficulties that puzzle me—but a deaf and dumb man as I have often said I am where the German is spoken, is not in the condition to escape from puzzles, with only his eyes to aid him. They seem to read much and think much and yet in this enlightened age of the world many of their states are without constitutions, and the rulers over them are absolute.... and yet the liberty of the press is not known. They know as much, if not more, than any other people—yet that knowledge avails them but little in political or physical advancement. Ardent in the pursuit of it, indefatigable even, and profound in its possession, yet how little does all this turn to good in whatsoever affects or is to affect the destinies of the mass of mankind? I had no idea of the extent of German periodicals, till I saw them when in their reading rooms, or...

[illegible]

...the town. Give me a tent to dwell in there, and I would be happier than in a temple on the other side. Beautiful indeed all is there—laid out in beautiful taste. This is the resort of all the company of pleasure—the focus of the fashionables of the place. There is a theatre there. They dance as they choose, or have a concert at their pleasure. Refreshments in abundance are at hand, just for the paying for. They talk, chat, walk, or flirt, in the open air, in the private or public walk, as they wish or in the crowded saloon. The saloon is a gorgeous room, and devoted to gambling the evening of which I am speaking. For the first time in my life, I am surprised that in importing fashions we have not imported this,—for the first, I saw the delicate fingers of woman twirling the dollar and the golden guilder, and hazarding it at the gaming table.

Baden Baden. I might dwell upon a column or more, if this letter was not already too long. B.

From Atkinson's Casket.

TO MY COLLEGE FRIEND, B. W. H.

Remember me not, when thy heart is glad,
And those that thou lovest are 'round thee,
But when thy bosom is burdened and sad,
Then I ask that thou'dt think of me.

Remember me not, in the hour of glee,
When all around thee is gladness,
No! I ask not that then thou'lt think of me
For fear it might cause thee sadness.

Remember me not, in prosperity's hour,
When fortune smiles brightly on thee;
Remember me not, when thou'rt free from care
And thy heart beats lightly....
But when low thou bendest thy knee in prayer
Then I ask thou wilt think of me. W. H. M.

LACONICS.——No. VI.

A few short sentences of Advice.

Never divulge a thing confided to you.
Let nothing ruffle your temper.
Never neglect small matters and expenses.
Keep your own secrets.
Deceive him who attempts to deceive you.
Be prudent and circumspect in all you say and do.
Beware of being duped—the world is full of knaves.
Let all your actions be manly.
In every thing be cool, determined, and vigorous.
All comparisons are odious and should be avoided.
He scatters enjoyment who can enjoy much.
Make no one your confidant.
Consult with feeling, and act with vigour.
Never interfere in other people's concerns.
Never put implicit faith in a man who has once deceived you.
To the poor owe nothing.
Of the rich ask nothing.
Neither flatter nor censure the vain.
Never believe the flatterer.
To the blabber, speak not.
To the silent, open yourself with caution.
Attempt not to curb a madman or to make a fool wise.
Think of what you are doing.
Man may live content in any situation.
Observe the three grand properties—time, place and persons.
Say little—but say that little well.
Never disgrace yourself in order to do honor to any one living.
Whatever you undertake—persevere in;—but consider well before you do undertake a thing.
Be always punctual to your engagements.
Be industrious and frugal and you will be rich.
Let nothing throw you off your guard.
Be cautious and reserved with people you do not know.
Never give your opinion if it be likely to be contrary to that of any one present.

With one you think yourself acquainted at first sight; of another, after long trial, you can make nothing, and if he is very cautious he may elude your acutest observation for years.

A man can scarce allege his own merits with modesty, much less extol them; a man cannot sometimes brook to supplicate or beg, and a number of the like; but all these things are graceful in a friend's mouth which are blushing in a man's own. If he have not a friend he may quit the stage.

It is a secret known but to few, yet of no small use in the conduct of life, that when you fall into a man's conversation, the first thing you should consider is, whether he has a greater inclination to hear you or that you should hear him. The latter is the most general desire; and I know very able flatterers that never speak a word in praise of the persons from whom they receive daily favors, but still practise a skilful attention to whatever is uttered by those with whom they converse.

Good breeding which all who understand their own interests are anxious to acquire, always assumes the look and language of humility: a proof that it is universally pleasing: as ostentation and pride are to the same extent and in the same degree offensive.

Contradiction is telling a man you are wiser than he is—which can hardly be very flattering.

Wine heightens indifference into love, love into jealousy, and jealousy into madness. It often turns...

[illegible]

...ses of the S. E. Post.
...ARE LEFT PUT SALE AT
...L. Reading Room, 112 N. Third st.
...Thursday morning, above the court.
...do. Black scores, above Seventh.
...78 Black street.
...Wheeler's Variety Store, 69 N. 15th street.
...m. Brock's Grocery, corner Fifth and Jackson st.

Saturday Evening Post.

JANUARY 13, 1838.

To Readers and Correspondents.

The communication signed "A Citizen," complaining of a disorderly drama-shop in Myer's Court, we have handed to the Mayor, as the proper authority to correct the evil.

The enigma of re-uniting the advertisement sent to us by a friend in Bethlehem, w ll be d.ll. We shall await his further views on the subject.

The article on School Legislature shall have a place next week.

"To Emeline," by J. G. M.; "Eugene," by Odell; "The Parental Year," by J. N.; "A Sweet Day," by Vapid; "To ——," by B. R; and "The Village Church Yard," by H. are under the attention, as soon as we can receive room.

"The descent of a Vapor in Five," is written so obviously, that at least one half is totally illegible. The article, if so legible, is worthy of publication, at least we refer such to be the last from the few declined communications we have been able to decipher, but it would be a humorous affair to place it in the hands of a compositor, however well skilled in the art of hieroglyphics. Will the author furnish us with a revised copy?

"The Indian's Story," by Cadocosa; "To the Absent," by E. D. L.; "To An Acrostic," by E. H. S.; "Love," by J. R. T., and the verses by "Fanny Jessup" are respectfully declined.

The communications from "W." we are constrained to reject. Some of them evidence considerable talent, but the whole of a writer who is so averse to be at a loss to conclude a very pretty verse, as follows:

"The sun is set in Rome,
Night, from on high, the spirit fires;
While Heaven and earth are hushed in calm repose,
Sweet is the scene when Virtue dies."

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Jos. S. Lovering, Boston, Mass. $2 Can 2 00
Tim. Kingsbury, do. 2 00 John Hall, Ukiaiah, Ia. 2 00
Wm. Hall, Jr. Wilmington, Del. 2 00 Jos. Lukeman, do. 2 00
S. Gothelf, do. 2 00 Milton Peters, do. 2 00
A. M. Stevens, do. 2 00 John Peters, do. 2 00
John P. Chester, Eng. 2 50 E. C. Gregg, Esq. do. 2 00
James Nesbit, Eng. 2 50 Samuel Gardner, Eng. 2 00
F. W. Bacon, Esq. 2 00 R. Gardner, do. 2 00
Dana Bowen, Esq. 6 00 Benjamin Johnson, do. 2 00
Jos. Lovering, Esq. 2 00 Wm. Thacher, Esq. 2 00
E. S. M. Dodd, Esq. 2 00 H. Frances, Esq. 2 00
David McClure, Esq. 2 00 Jos. Lovering, 15 00
Jos. Lovering 9. 18 00 Samuel Linton, 15 00
W. H. Williams, 15 00 S. J. Sperry, 10 00
Chas. A. Gibbs, 5 00 Isaac Caine, 10 00
Hugh Taggart, 5 00 John D. Pryal, 5 00
Penny N. Neuhardt, 3 00 A. N. Bourdon, 3 00
Wm. M. Graves, 3 00 P. C. Dunbar, 3 00
A. W. Boynton, 3 00 F. Hawkins, 3 00
Thomas Lovering, Esq. 2 00 J. H. Prentice, Esq. 2 00
Daniel M. Lovett, Esq. 2 00 T. C. Henderson, Esq. 2 00
Daniel M. Lovett, do. 2 00 Newell Kennison, Esq. 2 00
A. W. Boynton, 3 00 Fred. M. Clark, Esq. 4 00
Thomas Lovering, Esq. 2 00 Geo. Gardner, do. 2 00
Daniel M. Lovett, Esq. 2 00 Geo. Maxwell, Esq. 2 00
E. M. Dodd, Esq. 2 00 Wm. J. Lee, do. 2 00
Charles Wallace, Esq. 2 00 E. M. Dodd, Esq. 2 00
Charles Wallace, do. 2 00 Jos. Lovering, 15 00
Samuel Phillips, do. 2 00 R. M. Gavin, do. 2 00
Jos. Lovering, do. 2 00 Charles Townsend, do. 2 00
Isaac B. DeFreese, Esq. 1 00 ——— ——— ——— 4 50
A. W. Henderson, Esq. 2 00 H. G. Bulkley, do. 2 00
Jas. H. Keering, Esq. 1 00 Robert Johnson, do. 2 00
Wm. W. Taylor, Esq. 2 00 Wm. S. Clendenin, do. 2 00
——— ——— ———

...n Prices Current.

Corrected Every Evening Paper, by Robt. T. Beck, Commission Merchant, Dearborn, and Lake sts.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 15, 1836.

Flour	9 25	do N York	40 50
Ashes	112 112	do Buck	44 46
BUTTER		Pork Mess	48 50
Tea Imp.		Pork Prime	
Tea Hyson No.		Pork Clear	32 34
do	47 100	Pork French Inf.	25 30
Gunpowder		Lard Kegs & Bbls	
CANDLES		MACKEREL	
Lehigh coal	6 50	No 1 Inf.	8 50
Schuylkill	7 50	No 3	7 374
COFFEE, ordy.		No 2	7 50
Java	13 14	Oil,	
Rio	11 12	Linseed, Am from	
Porto Rico	10 12	store	87 90
Cuba	11 12	do Dutch	1 1 00
Laguira	12 13	Whale, ord	75 80
		do on store	1 05 1 10
COTTON duty 3 cts per lb.		Turpentine	85 1 00
Alabama	16 18	Spirits FARIS.	
Mobile	16 19	Lard, No 1	
N Alb and Texas		Lard, No 2	
Tenn	13 15	PAINTS	
N C and Va	16 18	Copper, bright	3 25 4 25
ENERGETIC		Copper, yellow sheathing	3 25 4 25
To Finish qrly. per cent		do sheet zinc	
180 days		Turnerby Mtl	7 75 3 00
FLOUR and MEAL		Harde, bush	
Superfine bbl.	5 00	Ground in oil	2 00
do		PROVISIONS	
Fine		Rye in bbls	37
Middling	4 25	Corn in bbls	37
Corn meal	4 50	do from wagons	29 30
GRAIN		Beef mess	
GRAIN		Prime Mess	
Rye	75	Prime	
Corn	45	Pork Mess	22 75
Pea Northern	93 97	Pork Prime	
Wheat Pa	1 00 1 02	Pork Clear	
do South bush	1 20 1 31	do bush	20 30
do No 1 C. white	1 30 1 35	Lard in kegs	10 12
do do C. yellow	78 83	Am sm ch 6@10 d	28
do do	78 83	do do	26 28
do Pa	1 00 1 02	do do	24 26
do	1 00 1 02	do Land rom	25 28
Barley Eastern	1 00 1 02	do do	24 26
do	90 95	No 1, do	43 45
Oats		No 2, do	40 42
do not weh.	34 36	No 3, do	33 36
SEEDS		SPIRITS.	
New Orleans	25 33	do Jamaic	75 1 00

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE ARGUS OF THE WEST.

Saturday, January 16, 1836.

THE CULTURE OF SILK.

A very large portion of the American people appear to be deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of this subject, whether considered in reference to private advantage, or as a great national matter, interesting to the whole country. That it is destined to be, within a few years, a domestic manufacture of prodigious magnitude, there is not, we think, any longer a doubt. Many clearly-sighted citizens are fully convinced that it is already commenced on a scale infancy, by the national and state governments, Silk will become one of the first staple products of the country, not only in interior, extent and value, to the growth and trade of cotton.

The cultivation of Silk would furnish thousands of females and children, in the different towns, villages and farm houses of the several states,—whose services are now worth little or nothing,—with a regular and profitable employment. The demand for Silk is immense, and likely to increase so at least an equal ratio with the population, and of late years, particularly in the Silk, as a commercial article, it is impossible at this time, to form any correct opinion. There is no ground for alarm, even if every field officer in the Mexican army. Not a Mexican soldier in arms is to be seen on this side of the Antonio rivers the number of the regular forces left on the Rio Grande, and are likely to share the fate of the several eight already shot. A nephew of General Monterama is said to be among the

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.—We would take the liberty of commending to parents, and others entrusted with the education of children, the course of studies pursued in Mr. V. Valne's seminary for young ladies, in Monroe Place. The plan of instruction is, we think, as well calculated to lead to profitable results, as any that can be devised. Mr. Valne teaches all the usual branches of education, and conducts the department of the French, as well as language, the reviews of, and exercises on, the pupils' studies, are conducted. By this arrangement, it appears to us, the pupil cannot fail to acquire a competent knowledge of the French, in a manner at once easy, pleasing and effectual, without the necessity of any considerable degree, the progress in other branches.

Mr. Valne also gives lessons in French to gentlemen, during the hours not devoted to young ladies. His system of instruction is based on an immediate and practical use of the language, for colloquial purposes, from the first lesson, but on a plan by no means obscure or difficult. He is unremitting in attention to the progress of his pupils, and confident, with a competent knowledge of both the English and French languages, an affability and gentlemanly deportment, that goes very far towards reconciling the adult pupil to the drudgery of study.

The Wood benefit at the Chesnut street theatre, on Monday evening, was entirely successful, and was undoubtly one of the most brilliant affairs ever witnessed in this city. The house was filled, and the lobby and dress circle were unusually gay and attractive. The performances passed off well, great relief, the only disappointment experienced by the audience being that airs ig from the non-appearance of Mrs. Wood, who was announced as defisposed. Ambuy by indisposition. At the close of the performances, Mr. Wood, in answer to a general call, made a neat, feeling and appropriate speech. The sum realized from the benefit, is a very handsome one, and the deserving performer, will be not less than $2000.

THE LATE HORSE EXPRESS.—The Commercial Advertiser of New York states that an able and impressive discourse occasioned by the sudden and melancholy decease of the Rev. John Emory, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was delivered on Thursday evening of last week, in the Forsyth street church of that city, by the Rev. Samuel Merwin, Presiding Elder of the New York District. At an early hour that spacious building was filled to overflowing, by the friends of the late Bishop, most of the Methodist clergy of the city and vicinity, being present on the melancholy occasion. The services were peculiarly solemn, and the improvement made of the mysterious providence which they gave rise to, was appropriate and affecting. Similar tokens of regard for the memory of Dr. Emory, have been already extensively given in other parts of the country, and will be repeated in many of the churches in New York and elsewhere.

A very splendid Dance Hall was lately given in the Front Street Theatre, Baltimore, at which the array of fashion and beauty is said to have been truly magnificent.

Arrangements are about being made in this city, we understand, for a Citizen's Ball, at the Chesnut street Theatre, the profits of which will be appropriated to the fund for Disabled Firemen. The Citizen's Ball given at the theatre in March last, is admitted to have been the most splendid affair of the kind ever witnessed in this city, and it is believed that the one now proposed to be given, which will probably take place some time in February, will be not less attractive.

A recent letter from Mexico remarks that the former retractory states of Bolivar and Guanaluato, have declared in favor of Santa Anna and Centralism, and that the rest of all of the Mexican states, will be in course against Texas.

A correspondent of the New York American states, that the leading and primary cause of the revolution in Texas, is the refusal of the Mexican government to permit American emigrants to introduce the slave trade in that country.

The Louisville Journal of the first instant says,—"We understand, that the two dead bodies, cut into many pieces and put in boxes, were taken yesterday from the steam boat Cook, above the bridge. Those who have seen them believe that there has been foul work.

SUPPLY OF ICE.

The great value of ice in the summer season and the difficulty sometimes experienced in this city in obtaining a sufficient supply, have induced a number of our most enterprising citizens, to form an association under the title of the "Pennsylvania Ice Company," with a capital of $50,000. The demand for ice in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, and indeed in all the southern states, has been awfully increased within a few years, and the supply never been equal to the demand, even at very high prices; the present enterprise, therefore, will undoubtedly prove a great accommodation to the public, as well as a sure source of profit, on the money invested, to those engaged in it.

The business of the company is managed by a Board of Directors, chosen by the stockholders, and their agents, and they have already made arrangements, we understand, to open up a very large quantity of ice of excellent quality, for exportation as well as for home consumption. To the citizens of Philadelphia it will be furnished on very reasonable terms, but the best course to pursue, for those who desire to avoid all disappointments in securing a bountiful supply of the luxury, is to become stockholders in the company, an opportunity to do which, we learn, is now afforded. The par price of the shares is $25, and judging from the character of the gentlemen, for zeal and enterprise, engaged in the undertaking, and the nature of the enterprise itself, we have not a doubt of its decided success.

A memorial to Congress is in circulation in this city for signatures, proposing a new plan for the establishment of a Navy for the United States, by creating a five per cent. stock of twoscundred millions of dollars, to be forthwith divided among the several states—the principals from the sale of the national lands to be pledged for the gradual redemption of the same, and the duties on foreign merchandise to be pledged for the payment of the interest. The apportionment of stock recommended is, one million to each Senator, one for each Delegate in the House of Representatives, and one for the District of Columbia, which would appropriate fifty-two millions, leaving one hundred and forty-eight millions to be distributed by the state legislature, according to which the share of New York would be $26,262,296, that of Pennsylvania $18,285,426, and that of Virginia $14,737,697.

TEXAS.

General Houston and Colonel McCombe arrived at N. Orleans from Texas on the 29th ult. and confirmed the report of the capture of San Antonio by the Texans, who fought and acted with great slaughter among the Mexican forces. Gen. Cos is said to have been killed in the action, together with almost every field officer in the Mexican army. Not a Mexican soldier in arms is to be seen on this side of the Antonio rivers the number of the regular forces left on the Rio Grande, and are likely to share the fate of the several eight already shot. A nephew of General Monterama is said to be among the

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THEATRICAL.

Mr. W. Allen commenced an engagement at the Chesnut street Theatre, on Tuesday evening, in the part of Iolla, in the *Virgin of the Sun*. During the week he has performed several of his favourite characters.

Mr. Booth is playing at the Walnut street house at which our old favorite Murdoch is engaged to appear, on his return from his very successful tour to the south.

Mr. Matson's new novel of Paul Ulric, has been dramatized, by a young lady of this city, expressly for the Walnut street Theatre. It will be produced in the course of short time, with some scenery, dresses and decorations.

The Boston Gazette of a late date says—"The final engagement of the Weston as well as the Boston Theatre, is drawing to a close. Those delightful vocalists soon leave here immediately after the close of the present week, having engagements to perform in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and New York, prior to their final departures for Europe, which will take place on the 16th of April, their passage being already bespoken, on the packet to sail upon that day.

Mademoiselle Celeste is performing in Orleans. On the occasion of her benefit last week, she had the following characters—*Rolla*, *Jeanie Deans* and *Mazeppa*, with equal success.

The performances at the Cincinnati theatre, Dec. 16th, were for the benefit of a company of Texas emigrants, who were to set off the next day in the splendid steamer Alameda, passage free, and were "in want of *ballast* more and dumplings"—meaning we suppose provisions and ball, and other necessities and comforts for the expedition.

MEXICO.

The New Orleans Bee, of the 25th ult. contains a despatch from the Secretary of State of Mexico, addressed to Mr. Forsyth, in relation to the capture of the Mexican schooner of war, Correo, Capt. Thompson—as well as in relation to the interference on the part of the citizens of the United States, in the quarrel between the colonial insurgents and the authorities of Mexico. The Mexican secretary calls upon the Executive officers of this country to "adopt measures to prevent the evils which a foreign intervention, (although individual) in a domestic dissension, may produce in a friendly nation, attached to it by political and commercial ties,"—and he calls upon the American government in order that the restitution of the vessel, the immediate release of Captain Thompson and his crew.

The statements respecting the closing of the Mexican ports against the commerce of the United States, appear to have been incorrect. The ports of Tampico and Vera Cruz, are the solutions for the division of the surplus revenue of the General Government among the States. The resolutions were amended so as to read, "the division of the surplus revenue, or so much as derived from the sale of the public lands."—Those who advocated the resolutions were, Messrs. Benton, Mr. Stevens, of Adams, Mr. Walker, of Erie, Mr. Oliver, of Mercer.—Those who opposed the resolutions were, Mr. McClure, of Cumberland, and Mr. M'Clelland, of Fayette. The vote being taken, they were passed by a vote of 70 to 15.

The Committee to investigate Freemasonry, met this afternoon in the Supreme Court Room. Gov. Wolf and one of the clerks of the Treasury, Mr. Simpson, who had been supposed to attend, refused. Governor Wolf wrote a long letter, denying the power of the committee or the legislature to bring him before them, and stating that the investigation would only gratify an idle curiosity on the part of others. I do not know what will grow out of the refusal, as strong measures are talked of. Several others were examined, when the committee adjourned, to meet to-morrow.—*Pen. Inq.*

Congressional Proceedings.

Dec. 7. The Senate has been engaged the whole day in discussing a motion made by Mr. Calhoun to reject a petition from Ohio, praying for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. There were only three petitions presented to-day, and these were disposed of as was done.

In the house, Mr. J. Q. Adams rose, he said, to address an inquiry to the chairman of the committee of foreign relations in relation to a paragraph which appeared in the morning papers, making statements of certain proceedings in the Senate relative to the conduct of the U. States, by the government of Mexico. Mr. Adams sent to the clerk's desk the Natural Intelligencer containing the article, and it was read for the information of the house.

Mr. Adams then asked the chairman of the committee on foreign affairs whether he had received from the State Department any information on the subject of our relations, political or commercial, with Mexico.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, replied that he had received no communication whatever on the subject, except what was contained in the President's message at the commencement of the session. His attention was called yesterday to a letter in a newspaper, stating that a large commercial house at New Orleans had failed in consequence of some movement on the part of the Mexican government. He had called at the State Department to make inquiries in relation to it, and had learned that the government had received no information on the subject of the aggressions by the Mexican government, which had been referred to by the gentleman from Massachusetts. When information was received, it would doubtless be promptly communicated to Congress.

Mr. J. Q. Adams said he would give notice that to-morrow some communications should be received on the subject before Monday next, he should then submit a proposition in regard to it.

On motion of Mr. Conner, it was ordered that the House adjourn, if adjourn to Monday.

Jan. 11.—In Senate, Mr. Buchanan presented the memorial of the Society of Friends, at their quarterly meeting in Philadelphia, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. There was a little debate on this subject, in which Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Wright, Mr. King, of Alabama, Mr. White and Mr. Clay, said a few words. Mr. Leigh and Calhoun only expressed their hopes that the subject would not be allowed to withdraw the attention of the Senate from all other business. The subject was finally postponed until to-morrow.

There was a little discussion on a memorial presented by Mr. Black, concerning frauds practised by agents on the Cherokee Lands, which led to a brief discussion, from which it appeared that a white people all take up lands in the names of Indians each Indian being allowed a section of land by his own residence to his immense estate. The subject was referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. White reported, from the committee on finance, the bill from the House making appropriations for the suppression of hostilities with the Seminole Indians with an amendment extending the appropriation to $120,000. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for the third reading.

Mr. Clay offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table for consideration.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, if he be of the opinion, incompatible with the public interest, whether, since the adjournment of the last Congress, any overture, formal or informal, official or unofficial, has been made by the French Government to the Executive of the United States to accommodate the difficulties between the two governments, by the execution of the convention of the 4th day of July, 1831, and particularly whether a dispatch from the Duke de Broglie, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Count de Rigny, the late French Ambassador, was received, and a copy of it forwarded to the Secretary of State for the purpose of indicating a mode by which their difficulties might be reconciled.

Resolved, That, under the restriction above mentioned, in the event of any such overture having been made, that the President be requested to inform the Senate what answer was given to it, and a copy of any such despatch was received, that he be requested to communicate the same to the Senate.

Mr. Webster laid on the table some resolutions on the subject of the appropriations of the last session, and calling for estimates as to the amount which would be necessary for forwarding the fortifications and arming the frontier, for the construction of adequate armories, the purchase of munitions and for the defence of the country on a proper footing.

Mr. Preston, Mr. J. Q. Adams stated that the articles published in the newspapers containing certain acts of the Mexican government to the United States in the Government of Mexico, as to which he had made some inquiries in Boston, in fact, had no foundation in truth. He inferred to the last fact, from the circumstance that the Mexican Government had made some inquiries in Boston as to the truth of the statements published in the papers, which information ought to be obtained, and he had no doubt that, at a proper time, facts would be made known.

Nearly the whole sitting was consumed in the discussion of the bill for the removal of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. The subject was not brought to a conclusion when the House adjourned.

Jan. 12.—In Senate, after some preliminary business had been transacted, Mr. Leigh rose in the Senate, the bill for the relief of the New Orleans sufferers was passed for a few minutes, and then laid on the table. The resolution of Mr. Clay, submitted on Monday, was taken up and considered, on motion of Mr. Leigh, by the following vote:

Resolved, Also, under the restriction before mentioned, that the President be requested to communicate to the Senate a copy of the note of M. Serurier, addressed to Mr. Livingston of the 26th February, 1835, and not then communicated, for reasons stated in the report of the Secretary of State to the President of the same date.

Mr. Benton, on his resolution of yesterday being taken up, made an attack on some of the Banks, for the manner in which the Fortification Bill of last year, containing the appropriation of $5,000,000, was disposed of.

Mr. Webster, Mr. Preston and Mr. Leigh made some animadversions on reply, defending the Senate against the attacks which had been made, which, on motion of Mr. Ewing, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Abolition question was further discussed, and a motion to postpone the matter till Monday next, was submitted and rejected. At noon to-day, the order of the day were taken up, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng. The bill making appropriations for the pay and mileage of the members of both Houses of Congress, and for the contingent expenses of the same, was read a third time, but before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

Papers exclusively political, are seldom worth reading, but occasionally, in the heat of party contests, a good thing is said that deserves to be repeated. Of this character is the following, which we give without stating its locality.

A political editor, in announcing the defeat of his party, jocosely observed—"they have driven the coon out of use." To this an opponent replied—"we are glad that we have driven the *horse* out of ——, at the next election we hope to drive the *ass* out of him, and before long to get rid of the *mule* altogether.

Mr. Clayton, the veteran aronaut, made an ascension in a balloon, from the State House yard of New Orleans, on the 25th ult. This balloon was inflated with gas from thousand cubic feet of carbonated hydrogen gas, supplied from the gas works of that city, the first experiment of the kind in the United States. Mr. Clayton descended in safety, near Carrollton, after being in the air about fifty minutes.

An ingenious citizen of New York has lately invented an apparatus for heating rooms by means of spirituous liquors, in a manner at once cheap and effectual. It is thus referred to by the New York Times.

Heating rooms without wood or Coal—There is nothing, even in this day of inventions, with which we have been more pleased, than a neat little stove recently invented by a citizen of this city for heating rooms without the aid of wood or coal. The operation is very simple, consisting of a lamp, a boiler, and a radiator or stove. They are so constructed as to require any required degree of heat, merely by burning the steam of rum, whiskey or any other ardent spirit. The steam is generated in the boiler by the heat of the lamp, and is conveyed through tubes into the radiator or stove, where it heats a current of air which is made to pass through it. The boiler will be attached to it—the price of a self-acting blow, the power of which is one of the greatest known to art, is in the preparation made to act upon the atmosphere in such manner as to produce great heat at a trifling expense. The article is small, neat and portable, and is indeed a very pretty ornament. It occupies not more than a square foot, and weighs about twenty pounds. A company has been formed for the manufacture of these articles. We witnessed one of them a few days ago. The quantity of heat sent forth was astonishing. They are accompanied with no danger. We shall speak again of this neat, useful, and economical invention.

We trust that this invention will succeed, as the principal material, whiskey, is very abundant in this country, and its application to the purpose of generating heat may, perhaps, lessen its consumption as an *anti-calabastic* applied internally.

From the Boston Mercury Post.

A SCENE OF THRILLING INTEREST.

POLICE OFFICE.—"Misery is well akin to guilt," is the maxim of the poet; the truth of which philosophy and experience manifest in rendering, not are its unhappy effects tenderly confined to the guilty agent—a most distressing example, exhibited in court yesterday, will fully evince.

A short time since a lad, named David B. Bragg, offered some second hand books for sale at the "Antique Book Store, in Cornhill, kept by Mr. Josiah Quincy, jr. and was arrested as being books stolen from Mr. S. G. Drake's store, next door. The boy was of course arrested, and implicated two other lads as accomplices—Daniel O'Brien and Michael Brien—brothers—the former about twelve and the latter years of age. The boy Bragg was ordered to recognize for his appearance at the municipal court in the sum of $120, and warrant issued against the O'Briens, who were brought up yesterday, and, having confessed their guilty to the theft, were also required to give bonds, and ordered to be committed to jail for the want of bail. The mother of the two brothers, a widow, was present, but did not utter a word, till the examination was concluded, and the result announced, when she came from her seat, and asked what they were going to do with her boys.

"They must go to jail, unless they can be bailed," replied three or four voices. "My children shall not go to jail—they are innocent," she answered. "That must be for a jury to say," continued, "was all the notice her remark elicited. She then found in the distresses of her boys, and made—If you take them to jail, you shall take me with them. "Don't go to making a fuss about it; they will be taken care of," said the officer, interposing to prevent her approach to the boys, but she pushed by him, and clasping the cloak around her boys, stood literally like the lion gathering her brood under her wings. Not precluding a conflict, yet unwilling to resort in the first instance to physical force, the officers waived the act of persuasion, but were unable to prevail over h r grandeurs by the beatitudes of the prison by no pathetically portrayed. The more they argued, the more she would let be concealed; and the louder they called upon the boys to quit her, the more firmly they clung to her waist, till it became apparent they could not be removed without a scuffle.

The officers and landlords on one of them, but were actually driven from his ground by the screeches of the boys, and the shrieks of the mother. The officers then addressed some kind words of bonds on their pins, but with the boys safely in their hearts, and they will be known, and again compelled a retreat by the more power of their tribe. It was soon evident that the prisoners must be permitted to go at large, the process of the law suddenly arrested, the action, or violence and main strength be called into action. A fierce struggle now took place. With the tenacity of a tiger the mother grasped her boys, and they followed close at her side, and with cats, and the whole three sent up a mingled howl of horrible distress, that was truly appalling. Some few heads of the officers were upon the boys, but she as often wrenched them as he again. The favour to the right, and to the left, she kept them at bay, till, by the velocity or one of her evolutions, she suddenly transits from the younger lad, that clung to her back, aside upon the floor. Being thus detached from his frantic defender, he fell an easy prey to his enemy, and was instantly led off. The second boy but one he protect, and with redoubled strength, agility, and courage, she maintained her position, and successfully foiled the efforts of her opponent, to overcome that the fastening of her apparel had nearly all given way in the encounter.

The edition with which her cloak was tied beneath her chin remained faithful the longest, but that at last proved treacherous, and she was left all her hopes of rescuing her only son. By the suddenness of one or her lateral bowlers, the little fellow's grasp was broken, and, perceiving himself disengaged, he seized her by the cloak, and with one desperate effort, tore it from her hand, and was only supported from falling by her cloak, held by the leg, who also stood up in similar attitude opposite. A constable now attached to the right, and the left, and with the pulling and hauling were securing, ruled the difference between the mother and son, drawing him from the cloak, and the mother fell prostrate on the floor, by the force of gravitation. She fell her whole length, and perceiving herself deserted

THE OLIO

Variety's the spice of Life, That gives it all its flavour.

AN ORIENTAL PARADISE.

A Persian's heaven is easily made—
'Tis but black eyes and lemonade.

The crow flies at the rate of 62 miles an hour, the hawk 44, the eagle more than 90. A hawk once flew from Franconia, and was caught 14 hours after in Maine; thus travelling 1,000 English miles, or 42 miles an hour, and more than 1,000 feet a minute.

FROM SCHILLER.

Deep in the earth the golden seed is hid,
And spring with rapid young heat and waving blade,
In Time's fast-closing furrow what shall bloom?
Rose the dull earth, and spring from thy forgotten tomb?

"O, pass" — and a little girl the other day, "why won't you buy one of those Highland shawls I mean to buy—one for a horse blanket," said he. "Well, I don't care," said the little girl, "the horse may want it nights, but I'll have it to wear day times"

"Sir," said a collector, to a person who had borrowed seven books from him and refused to return them, "I presume you find it much more easy to retain my books than what is contained in them."

Plan for Financial Reform in Private Life—All know the extravagant career of Mr. H——, but all are not aware of its ingenious plan for escaping it—"Why do you not do something or other?" said a friend; "you have talents and ought to get on in the world." "I intend to," replied Mr. H——, "but I'll tell you what I am going to do. I shall have an advertisement in the papers, telling the people not to trust me, for if they do they will certainly not be paid."

Most of the delicately reared Creoles, or Louisianian ladies, are eminently beautiful. A Pychelite fascination is common to their dark, chesnut eyes, whose nethy fringed lids droop timidly over them—softening, but not diminishing their brilliance. Their air, full of beauty is unique, and not easily classed. It is neither French nor English, but a combination of both, mellowed and enriched under a southern sky. They are not much envious to Vesta and Venus would not be moulded but they would to form a faultless woman.

A correspondent tells us that soon across the river, on the arrager, is the number of gentlemen with riding whips in their hands to meet in all parts of Natchez, particularly on days when any public meeting is held. Every third or fourth person is one, to a northerner, singularly armed. At the north, low rule exists in gigs. But here all are horsemen, and it is unusual to see a gentleman in a gig or carriage. In his wide ruler-tail, he extends her elbow. Instead of sign, therefore, which would fill the streets of a northern town, and the horses, usually well provided Spanish Saddles, and numerous private carriages, in which are the ladies of the family drawn by long tailed horses, throng the streets and line the outside of the pave.

AN OLD BACHELOR'S DREAM.

(In a piece of Wedding Cake.)

From the world's crowded paths of vexation
I retire'd to each pattern,
And gazed on a monster's creation
Of flowers that lingered there—
And the bubbling of fountains—the hum of the bee
Breath'd notes of inexpressible soothing to me.

And here, from this scene of profusion,
Twas promis'd I ne'er should depart,
But, through a long life of seclusion,
Dwell alone with the gulf of my heart;
And ne'er or fancy's pure regions of light,
Was peaceful a being more lovely and bright.

She was there, with countenance surrounded,
Neath the shade of the Myrtle Tree,
And the garlands they'd woven, abounded
With that emblem of constancy.
I saw her in memory the happy set
I enjoy'd when that wreath on my brow a was set!

With silent, solemn step advancing,
Seem'd an object in midst drawn'd;
And, as all eyes round him were glancing,
He distinct quietly guessed.
He bade me repeat all the vows that we gave,
And then offer'd up a brief prayer to heaven.

Twas done—when I turned with emotion,
To gaze on that beauteous form,
And to mark if her vows of devotion
Were in beauty a charge as real there
But naught on that visage could I discover,
Twas cold beaming beacon which brighten'd all over.

In ecstasy, kneeling before her,
I clasp'd her pure form to mine,
And repeated my vows to adore her,
As it being on earth—Divine.

Then beckoning the crowd to retire now,
I bore off the garland they'd wreath'd on my brow.

But alas! how our fondest hopes perish,
When brief is our pleasure at best,
Our objects in dreams we cherish,
Wrapt first from our mouth in the morning.
For there I lay locking a Night Cap now
Which latter—a Garland had twin'd on my brow

And all the dear objects surrounding
That past when I sadly twin'd,
All of the new element on me abounding,"
Had fled and left nothing behind—
Now listen to them all my vows had been 'till—
'Twas "Old Cloak," to tell me my breakfast was cold.

ANECDOTE OF CHILDREN.

A lady was superintending her little girl (these things are her own names with I and mother) to be quiet for a hour in her play, to attack to a new shrill key, as she had a twinkle. Her prayer concluded with the customary warning—"she would *guard of her mind*."—The child caught at the idea of going out; her self-command changed to an unreasoning whine—"and I'm afraid, mamma, it will go later or much out."

A far stronger degree of selfishness, with equal impunity, is allowed in a conversation that cause for other day under the observance of a friend. A certain friend had presented a female with a flower for the theatre. He played Pierre. The magnanimity of a little girl, who was of the party, was strongly excited. The gentleman who had obliged them, was flying to her bosom on the bench. She had only time giving as to that fact—but another more shocking still occurred to her little questioning mind. Before the actress was at her height, when her feelings were acutest, she interrupted actress with—"Mr. ——, is to be put to death?" "Yes." "Will they chop his head off?" "Yes." Her sensitive heart could not sustain the shock, and she had scarcely a breath to articulate, as the tears streamed from her eyes—"*Oh! then he'll never go to see any more orders.*"

DOG ANECDOTE.—Like most little dogs, Rover had a good soul, yet, as most have been educated, he was too much for the generality of his species. But what he wanted in personal strength, he made up for in pugnacity. He was employed a portion of his time in subduing his poorer but stronger neighbors; and thus acquired strength and an importance second only to his own race in the village to which he could not otherwise lay claim. In point strength, Rover kept a dog to pay or fight his battles for him. Thus I discovered, by observation, that whenever he got a bone which he could not consume, he immediately hid it, and then went in search of the baker's cassell, where the greatest game soon demolished the provision. Thus I at first set down to ascribe, it to natural trait of a dog stranger; till I ascertained the true motive, by observing that, whenever he was attacked by a larger dog than himself, he forthwith set off in search of his bone; then turned, to return to the charging foe the fate of shrinking his opponents.—*Bachelor's Twenty Years to Retirement.*

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.

The education of young ladies has undergone an infinite number of changes. For a long period, nothing was thought of but teaching them dancing, music and painting, without paying the smallest attention to the cultivation of their minds. After spending three years in teaching to dress elegantly, to dance gracefully, to sing and to play on musical instruments, to the air dancing master, they were matured from misses of children, to accomplished of rank and fashion, and were then ushered forward into the world with the highest accomplishments. Yet, to make and instruct us almost entirely ignorant of every thing else. Hence, the miserable pretentions gained the power of gaining the admiration of the fashionable by pretending that they sailed not by the hand of nature who made them for the use of man, and not for the use of the fashionable world.

The order of education continued with little variation for many years, before anything the greater part of the year, fatal. The acquaintance were of the most vulgar and uninteresting kind, and the conversation was dull, with the blessing and mutuality of cards; and which did not last for the whole of the evening during a conversation figure to nearly the whole of those visits or calls, for the prodigious amount of first begotten and last of the figures of my account, and the persons who were the figures and names of the persons who inflicted upon them by unbearable visits; for the most part, they were the persons who were the most unwilling to accept of their company.